

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.
Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year.
Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$14.
Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted
in the WEEKLY HERALD, European and the California
Editions.

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping
and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest
rates.

Volume XXXII..... No. 337

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
MAD'S FEEL.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
DIE SCHWENKE HEULEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE
MAN.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—LE BOURGEOIS
DES CHAMBRAS—LA ROSE DE SAINT FLORE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUCKLE—GOOD FOR
NOTHING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK CROOK.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—
NORWOOD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A MISERABLE
NIGHT'S DREAM.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GEMINASTION,
EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2nd and 4th West 21st street.—
CINDERELLA—FIT TO BE A DUKESS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 414 Broadway.—WHITE, COTTON
& SHAMPOO'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway.—EXHIBI-
TION ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND JUGGLING.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 79 Broadway.—SONG,
DANCE, SPECTACULARITIES, &c.

TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—
DALLAS, FARR, PATRICK, &c.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE
PIGMEES. Matinee at 2.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND JUGGLING.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—WAL-
LACE—ROST O'MORE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE GOLDEN
BRANCH.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, December 3, 1867.

THE NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
The President's annual Message, which will be
laid before Congress at noon to-day, is given in
full in this morning's HERALD.

THE TREASURY REPORT.
An abstract of the annual report of Mr. McCul-
loch, Secretary of the Treasury, is printed in this
morning's HERALD.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPORT.
The report of General Grant, Secretary of War
ad interim, is given complete in to-day's HERALD.

EUROPE.
The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day evening, December 2.

The London Times argues very strongly against the
temporal power of the Pope, and expresses the opinion
that Napoleon's conference will not assemble. Switzer-
land accepted the conference plan. A detachment of
French cavalry remains in Rome. The Pope is taking
measures for an efficient recruitment of his army.
Civita Vecchia is being strongly fortified and will be
defended by Papal Zouaves, so as to hold it open for the
French to return if necessary. A submarine cable is to
be laid from Civita Vecchia to Toulon. A mass was
celebrated in Kanturk, Ireland, for the repose of the
souls of the Manchester Fenian convicts.

Consols closed at 93 5/8 for money, in London.
Five-twentieths were at 71 1/2, in London and 76 1/2, in
Frankfort.

Cotton closed dull in Liverpool, with middling uplands
at 7 1/2 pence. Breadstuffs and provisions without mate-
rial change.

By the French steamship *Perle*, at this port yester-
day, we have very interesting mail details of our cable
despatches to the 23d of November, as late as the news-
paper arrives on board the *China*, at Halifax.

Our continental files furnish a translation of the text
of Napoleon's invitation to the European Powers to
attend the *Italo-Roman* conference, the comments of
the French press on Queen Victoria's speech to Parlia-
ment, remarks of the Paris and Florence journals on
Napoleon's speech and a manifesto of Joseph Mazzini to
the Italians.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to sub-
stitute gold notes for legal tender notes, and to facilitate
the redemption of specie payment. It was laid over and
ordered to be printed. At twelve o'clock the first session
of the Fortieth Congress was declared adjourned, and
the second session was called to order. The usual com-
mittees were appointed to wait upon the House and the
President. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, introduced an act
for the establishment of a national school of mines.
Resolutions proposing a policy in reference to the In-
dians, and for the repeal of the tax on raw cotton were
also introduced, when the committee having returned
and reported that the President would communicate
with the Senate to-day, an adjournment took place.

In the House, Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Impeach-
ment committee, made a personal explanation in re-
ference to Mr. Churchill's action in changing his opinion
on the subject, explaining that gentleman from all im-
proper motives in so doing. A resolution inquiring
whether Congress has the right to refuse to pay for Walrus
was adopted. A bill providing for the taxation of green-
backs, &c., was referred. Mr. Banks introduced a resolu-
tion protesting against the redemption of the funded
debt of the United States in a paper currency, and moved
the previous question. The House refused to assent to
it, only twenty-one voting in favor of it. Several resolutions
protesting against a further contraction of the currency
were introduced and referred. Mr. Ashley introduced a
resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution
declaring, among other things, that the validity of the
public debt shall not be questioned, and making it im-
permissible on any States to maintain free schools. At
twelve o'clock the first session was declared adjourned,
and the second session was commenced. Mr. Robinson,
of New York, offered as a question of privilege a resolu-
tion for the impeachment of our Consul at Dublin, which
was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
After some further unimportant business the House ad-
journed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special telegrams from Havana embrace news
from St. Domingo, Tortola, Porto Rico, St. Thomas and
Yaguajay. Maximilian's body was somewhat mutilated,
as it appears at present without eyes, hair or beard.
The Norons, with the remains, will sail to-morrow.
Shocks of earthquake had been felt at Santiago de Cuba.
A violent storm was felt at St. Domingo city, which de-
molished many houses, and drove many vessels ashore.
A violent storm was felt at Mayaguez. Porto Rico ad-
vices from Jamaica contain the report of the late
terrible shock, saying the Danish West India

Our correspondence from Santiago, Chile, is dated
November 1. The Spanish fleet was not expected
during the present year, if at all, although an negotia-
tions for a settlement with Spain were pending. Work
on the Valparaiso fortifications was continuing. The
Peruvian vessels had been detached from the Chilean
squadron.

The city charter election takes place to-day. A
Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen in some districts,
School Commissioners and Trustees, and one Civil
Justice are to be chosen. The candidates for the Mayor-
ship are as follows:—

Mayor—Fernando Wood.
Treasurer—John T. Hoffman.
Aldermen—William A. Darling.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday reports
were received from the Committees on Intoxicating
Liquors and Official Corruption. The majority report of
the former opposes the passage of a prohibitory liquor
law, but permits the Legislature to regulate the sale of
liquor by uniform laws throughout the State. The Com-
mittee on Official Corruption made quite a lengthy re-
port, in which an article providing various penalties for
bribery and corruption in office was presented.

In the Louisiana Convention yesterday an ordinance
was offered providing for the pay of members by taxa-
tion.

In the Alabama Convention an oath of office was
adopted. A resolution that when the Convention ad-
journs it adjourn subject to the order of the Military
Commandant or the President of the Convention was
also adopted.

General Sherman left St. Louis last night for Wash-
ington.

General Hancock has issued an order revoking some
of General Meade's orders of removal in Louisiana.

The United States Supreme Court convened in Wash-
ington yesterday morning, and before proceeding to
business made the customary call upon the President.

The State canals are still in working order. At Albu-
querque an interruption to navigation had occurred by the
sinking of a boat, but the obstacle was removed on
Sunday.

Reports on the lakes has subsided. More disasters
are foretold; none, however, of a very serious nature.

At a female suffrage meeting in Vineland, N. J., res-
olutions were adopted declaring that one hundred and
thirty-four thousand women in New Jersey were entitled
to vote, and it was decided to issue thirty thousand copies
of an address and to employ lecturers to canvass the State
to awaken the women to a knowledge and maintenance
of their rights.

Charles Dickens gave his first readings in America at
Tremont Temple in Boston last evening. After all the
seats were occupied the box office was opened and one
thousand tickets for standing room were sold.

Van Arsdale, the Spiritualist murderer of Somerville,
N. J., has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for
life on the ground of insanity. Parley, for the murder
of Torrey at Newark, was yesterday sentenced to
ten years imprisonment.

A railroad safe in Springfield, Mass., was broken open
on Saturday and \$12,500 in bonds and notes were
stolen.

A family named Cook was recently poisoned by mis-
take in preparing their bread, in McMinville, Tenn.,
and four of them died.

The negro who committed an outrage on a white
woman in Parsons, Ind., was recently caught by a
mob and shot, stabbed and beaten to death, after which
his body was dragged through the streets.

Important Political Movement—Great In-
tial New York Grant Meeting.

The solid men of this metropolis—the
Stewarts, Astors, Vanderbilts, Grinnells and
a host of others, bankers, merchants, mechanics
and workmen, a body of citizens which can
command two hundred millions of capital—
have united in a call for a mass meeting at
Cooper Institute, on Wednesday (to-morrow)
evening, to give a lift to the name and the
claims of General Ulysses S. Grant for the
next Presidency. Representing all the sub-
stantial interests of the city and the country,
we have the evidence in the list of the signers
of this call of the powerful hold which General
Grant has secured upon the public confidence,
embracing all classes of the American people,
irrespective of party distinctions. We may
therefore venture the prediction that this
initial New York Grant mass meeting will in-
augurate a succession of similar popular de-
monstrations throughout the country so em-
phatic in their character as to leave the Re-
publican National Convention no alternative
but the nomination of General Grant.

Mr. Chase, through seven years of active and
skillful engineering, has secured to himself the
control of the machinery of the republican
party, headed by his legion of national banks
and other agents of his paper money system.
Against this powerful inside party machinery
the independent advocates of General Grant
must mainly rely upon the outside pressure of
public opinion. We think, however, to use an
old and expressive political figure of speech, that
it is only necessary to "put the ball in motion"
in order to set it rolling with a relentless mo-
mentum to the White House, so powerful do
we believe the prevailing popular sentiment
when once it is given any definite motive and
form of expression.

In 1864 it was thought for a time that Mr.
Chase, through his active financial instruments,
would vigorously dispute the claims of Mr.
Lincoln to a second nomination; but so strong
was the faith of the loyal masses of the North
in "Honest Old Abe" that it controlled the
nominating party convention as by magic, and
Mr. Chase was nowhere on the first ballot.
We are prepared for the same result, from the
same causes, as between Chase and Grant.
The republicans in Congress are casting about
for the safest road and the surest pilot to the
succession. The radical leaders who have so
far ruled the party and its policy have met
with some severe rebuffs in the late elec-
tions; but they still believe in Mr. Chase and
his radical negro suffrage and paper money
programme. We dare say they will be as
much astonished at the manifest destiny of
this New York Grant meeting as were the New
Haven philosophers with the verification of
our first report last year from Greenwich of
the shower of meteors in England, when they
were looked for in Connecticut.

It seems to be understood that the radical
leaders will not abate one jot or tittle of their
negro suffrage and white disfranchisement
policy of Southern reconstruction, and that
Mr. Chase relies upon the eleven rebel States
as reconstructed to give him, against all con-
tingencies, the balance of power in the repub-
lican convention, and in the Presidential elec-
tion itself. But his reliance upon this new,
this monstrous and dangerous Southern bal-
ance of power, may prove a delusion and a
snare. Assuming that it may give to Mr.
Chase the republican convention, and that
General Grant will then decline to run against
him, it does not follow by any means that Mr.
Chase will be elected. On the contrary, the
most crushing popular reaction in the history
of the country will be apt to follow the nomi-
nation of the Chief Justice as the leader and
embodiment of the republican party.

Under the Northern lights of these late elec-
tions these things were brought out into the
bold relief of a lighthouse against the setting
sun. First, that the people are chafing under
the burdens of Mr. Chase's financial system,
banks and taxation, and are resolved upon
some measures of relief. Secondly, that they
abhor and indignantly protest against the con-
summation of the negro supremacy plan of

Southern reconstruction, that repulsive and
unparalleled mixed system of Asiatic despotism
and African barbarism, military abso-
lutism enforcing negro domination. Against
all these obnoxious and perilous innovations
on the money question and on the negro ques-
tion, we believe that any respectable candidate
in opposition to Mr. Chase would serve to drive
him and the radicals into Coventry as effectually
as Van Buren and the blunders of his
Jackson pet-bird policy were rebuked in 1840.

Let our fellow citizens who would avoid the
Scylla of radicalism on the one side, and the
Charybdis of copperheadism on the other side,
rally under the trusty Union standard of
General Grant and come forth to this initial
grand mass meeting in his behalf. With such
able and popular orators as General Logan,
General Sickles, Governor Curtin, of Pennsylv-
ania; Governor Ward, of New Jersey; Lyman
Tremain and Francis B. Cutting, the occasion
will be one of great interest and power. It
will be nothing less than the gathering of "the
Boys in Blue" around Richmond and Peters-
burg under the banner of United States Grant.

The War Department—Grant's Report.

We publish to-day the report of General
Grant, Acting Secretary of War. It is a clear,
concise, business like document, and presents
in its facts a gratifying record of all that Gen-
eral Grant has accomplished in the way of re-
trenchment during the comparatively brief time
he has held control of the Department. The
report sets forth the circumstances under which
the change in the War Office took place, by a
reproduction of the correspondence that passed
between the President, Mr. Stanton and the
Acting Secretary, and then proceeds to once, in a
direct manner, to recount the abuses which
were in existence at the time of the change and
the means that have been taken to remedy
them. General Grant found that "army prac-
tices of extravagance totally unjustifiable in
time of peace" were continued, and he put a
stop to them. Ambulances and horses were
used at every post by every officer who de-
sired to ride at the government expense.
Orders were given to break up this imposition,
and "steps were taken to see that the orders
were executed." The Bureau of Rebel
Archives was found to be an almshouse for a
host of political paupers and gingerbread offi-
cers; so the Bureau was abolished and the
business transferred to one or two clerks in the
Adjutant General's Department. Stores per-
ishable in their nature and utterly useless were
being kept on hand, necessitating the renting
of large storehouses and the employment of an
army of storekeepers. The stores were sold
and the leeches shaken off from the
Treasury. From the Freedmen's Bureau a
number of civil agents and military figure-
heads have been cut off, and officers serving
with troops in the South have been required to
perform their duties. For the first time in the
history of this expensive national luxury the
"expenditures have fallen below the original
estimates," and no further appropriation of
funds is asked for. Out of one hundred and
seven volunteer quartermasters retained by
Stanton, thirty-one only have escaped General
Grant's pruning knife. In every branch of the
Department it is evident that the strong will
and honest purpose of the Acting Secretary
have been working for the good of the country.

The recommendations and suggestions in the
report for securing the better regulation and
efficiency of the United States army are of
much interest and value, and bear the imprint
of a practical, straightforward, honest soldier,
and of an efficient executive officer. They will
be read with interest. General Grant regards
the converted Springfield musket as the best
breach loading arm yet produced here or in
Europe, and recommends that the work of
conversion, discontinued by order of the late
Secretary of War, be resumed. Some good
suggestions are made in relation to West
Point, and it is recommended that the num-
ber of cadets be increased to four hundred.
The report is, altogether, a clear, interesting docu-
ment, and will probably put a stop to any
further clamor for the reinstatement of Stanton.

Signs in the Heavens Above, in the Earth
Beneath and in the Waters Under the
Earth.

Recently the earth passed through a torrent,
or what seemed a torrent, of fiery matter.
Simultaneously with the appearance of this
deluge of fire the floodgates of the great deep
were opened up, and a local flood was ex-
perienced in many parts, particularly in the
West Indies. At the same time strange grum-
bling noises were heard in the earth beneath,
earthquakes abounded, volcanic eruptions be-
came general and the smoldering fires of
Vesuvius burst forth anew with tremendous
fury. Whether the earth is still on the trail of
the late fiery visitor, and to a certain extent
under its influence, or whether there was any
connection between the signs in the heavens
above, the signs in the earth beneath and the
signs in the waters under the earth, we yet await
some learned Loomis to inform us. It is at
least undeniable that the earth and its inhabi-
tants are yet under some strange and rather
extraordinary influences. Politically, soci-
ally, materially, we are evidently, what-
ever the cause or causes, passing
through a peculiar crisis. In the Old
World and in the New men's minds are filled
with strange thoughts, and what is to be the
character of the immediate future is a problem
to all. Vesuvius, according to our latest news,
was still in flames. In the West Indies, a special
telegram informs us, earthquakes are abun-
dant and the watery deluge has not yet sub-
sided. There are many inferences which might
be legitimately drawn from this state of things.
We content ourselves with one. Mr. Seward is
busy with his real estate investments in the
West Indies. Might it not be well for him to
hesitate before he concludes his purchases? Real
estate in that part of the world may be
very valuable; but the American people, will-
ing as they are to have their money spent for
them in making the islands of the sea their own,
would prefer that the islands purchased should
have their heads above water. St. Thomas
submerged might prove a very good fishing
ground, but it would not be of much use as an
outpost or as a coaling station.

Our Mexican News.

In yesterday's HERALD we printed rather an
alarming telegram relating to the state of
affairs in Mexico and received through the
Associated Press. Reports from Durango have
it that certain leaders there had pronounced in
favor of an independent republic, and that
government troops sent against them had been
defeated. Orizaba and Patzcuaro are said to have

joined the insurgents, and the Northern and
Western States are declared to be in sympathy
with the revolution. Our special telegram of
the same date makes no mention of the circum-
stances. Mexico has, no doubt, much hard ex-
perience to pass through before she settles
down into a prosperous peacefulness. She is
evidently now on the right path; and though it
will be a long time before all turbulent spirits
admit that their vocation is gone, every little
commotion is not to be magnified into a revolu-
tion. We are unwilling to admit that mat-
ters are so bad as the press telegram would
have us believe.

Democracy as Developed in Our City
Election.

All the troubles, intrigues and agitations
that are at the present moment shaking up the
dry bones of the old European nations have
for their foundation a simple political problem,
to wit: whether a people are more prosperous
and happy under a republican than under an
imperial or monarchical government. Gar-
ibaldi, Mazzini, and other so-called liberators,
together with the mysterious hosts of Fenian-
ism, desire that all the thrones of Europe shall
be destroyed, and that the free voice of the
people shall take the place of the divine rights
of kings; while the Pope, the Emperor
Napoleon, Queen Victoria and all the crowned
understrappers of the Old World are resolved
upon preserving their present agreeable and
profitable forms of government intact. Both
sides to this interesting struggle look naturally
to the great republic across the Atlantic for
practical arguments with which to strengthen
their respective positions—the reformers for
proofs of our advancement, enterprise and
respectability; the autocrats for evidence of
our faults, follies and failures.

In such a test New York is certain to attract
the greatest share of observation and attention,
as the centre of the commercial interests, the
intellect and business talent of the New World;
and what sort of a spectacle does the great
metropolis present at the present moment to
the eyes of Europe? An election takes place
to-day for the chief executive magistrate of the
city, and during the two preceding weeks we
have seen the candidates between whom the
contest lies perambulating the streets and
enlivening the groghops of Mackerellville
and the Five Points by abusing each other
in every conceivable way, and endeavoring to
convict each other of all sorts of official dishonesty and miscon-
duct. The respectable Hoffman has been as
eloquent on the delinquencies and short-
comings of the magnificent Fernando Wood as
the magnificent Wood has been on those of
the respectable Hoffman; and the impression
of disinterested parties who have listened to
the tirades of either of the candidates must be
that his opponent is better qualified for the
State Prison than for the City Hall. Nor has
the case been at all improved by the aid of
the subsidiary orators, such as that fine young
Irish gentleman, Richard O'Gorman, who have
only served to stir up the dirt and filth of the
political puddle more effectually by proving
that they have been dealing out the people's
money as liberally as if it had been their own,
and with a perfect indifference as to whether
the recipients might be leading republicans or
copperhead confidence men. No matter who
the orator or what his position in public life,
the story has been the same, and the result has
been the plunder of the people. In the whole
municipal election, controversy there is not a
pin to choose between the two prominent can-
didates, according to their own stories and the
testimony of their supporters, the only dif-
ference between Hoffman and Wood being in
the color of their mustaches. There has, it is
true, been a third candidate in the field, who
enjoys a respectable reputation, is a member
of a great many churches and possesses all
the Christian virtues; but his own party
friends have thrown him overboard from the
first moment of his nomination, and everybody
turns up the nose at him and gives him up as a
bad bargain. So that the choice for the chief
magistrate of the great city of New York lies
between two men, each of whom proves the
other to be utterly unworthy of public con-
fidence or respect.

With this spectacle before them it is surpris-
ing that Dierolf and the other plausible
toadies of aristocracy in the Old World should
sneer at the United States, and question whether
the nations of Europe are prepared to plunge
into such democracy as we present for their
example on this side of the Atlantic? We are
accustomed to hear Louis Napoleon denounced
as a tyrant and oppressor; but can we shut
our eyes to the fact that he is the best executive
officer Paris has ever known, and that if we
could elect him Mayor of New York the people
would be the gainers by his rule? With the
single exception of the Park, the whole public
property in New York is suffered to fall into
ruin and decay, and to become a burden on
the taxpayers. The people can find no relief,
either from city officials, Legislatures or con-
stitutional conventions. Indeed, between the
two greatest institutions of the State, the
Legislature and the State Prison, there is very
little to choose, except that our big robbers
are sent to the former and our little thieves to
the latter. Our whole system of government,
as at present carried out, is a farce and a dis-
grace, and only serves to furnish the monarch-
ists of the Old World with arguments against
republican institutions. Nor can we expect
any reform so long as the people submit
patiently to the present enormous burden of
taxation. While we are contented to pay
twenty-four million dollars a year without
grumbling for city taxation alone, and to see
our national and State taxes roll up by hun-
dreds of millions of dollars, the richness of
the prize will foster corruption and keep us at
the mercy of the plunderers. It needs a move-
ment of the people in their might to sweep
away these abuses, to reform our national,
State and municipal governments, and to estab-
lish the character of republican institutions in
the eyes of Europe.

The Convention Defeated in South Carolina.

The intelligence that the call for the Consti-
tutional Convention in South Carolina has been
defeated is confirmed. Thus it appears that
in at least one of the unreconstructed States
the Congressional plan of reconstruction has
failed at the outset. What ought now to be
done? We think that here is the opportunity
and that now is the time for Congress to act in
a liberal and conciliatory spirit, and relax the
stringency of some of its military measures
for the political rehabilitation of the Southern
States. The experiment of allowing all the

negroes to vote, and but a small fraction of the
whites, has collapsed in one State, and there is
evidence that it has come near going by the
board in others. Now, suppose Congress pass
a general amnesty bill and allow the whites
and blacks to vote upon equal terms. In
doing this it will exhibit a spirit that will
appeal to the good sense of the Southern
white population, and in some degree demon-
strate that what the majority in Congress aver,
namely, that it is not their aim to make the
negro the superior of the white, is true. This
is the first chance that has occurred for testing
their sincerity. If Congress neglect to take
this or some equally moderate step toward
conciliation, there is scarcely a radical member
from the North or West in the present who
will enjoy the privilege of taking a seat in the
next Congress, so general will be the whirl-
wind that will sweep the party from power
the coming year. The experiment is worth
trying, at any rate.

Greeley and Raymond Before the Presi-
dent and Senate.

The fate of Greeley and Raymond in the ex-
periment of office-seeking furnishes a very cu-
rious and instructive piece of history. Both
editors, and conducting papers in the interest
of the same party, the greater and lesser rad-
ical organs of this city; both ambitious to be
diplomats and to represent the republic at the
royal courts of Europe, and both having strong
claims upon the party in power, yet one was
rejected by the Senate and the other confirmed.
Though Raymond has tried a good many feats
in political tumbling and balancing, he has
confined himself pretty strictly to the company
called republicans, and has never gone over
wholly to the rival establishment of democrats.
He only made an effort at Philadelphia to
break up the two and to amalgamate the choice
elements of them into one, but failing soon in
this he lost no time in jumping back to his
original companions. He is a republican of
twelve or thirteen years' standing, and we be-
lieve, he made his debut in the party at Pitts-
burg about so many years ago. Of late he has
pursued a moderate course, and, on the whole,
rather friendly to President Johnson's policy
and administration. His nomination to a
foreign mission by Mr. Johnson, therefore, was
consistent enough. The President in this case
was rewarding one who supported him and who
was of the same party which raised him to the
Presidency. But the Senate had become rad-
ical, and spurned this man of moderate and
compromising tendencies. He hung on to the
party and still hangs on, but it would not allow
him to have a mission and even drove him out
of Congress. The country has lost a suitable
representative abroad, the President's purpose
to reward a friend has been defeated, the am-
bition of a prominent partisan has been blasted
by his own party, and we have in all this
a striking example of the ingratitude of polit-
icians.

The confirmation of Greeley's appointment
as Minister to Austria by the Senate was quite
natural. He is as radical as the Senate, or more
radical, and consequently his nomination
passed without the least difficulty. But the
strangest thing is that the President should
have nominated him. He has been throwing
dirt at Mr. Johnson for the last two years. The
Tribune has so besmeared the President with
filth that the readers of that journal can no
longer recognize his features or form. The
changes have been rung in the coarsest Five
Points epithets, over and over again, to blacken
him in the eyes of the public. The man whom
he has appointed Minister to Vienna has called
him a drunkard, debauched sot, renegade,
sodomite, liar, and everything else vile.
For two years he has been unmercifully
assailed in this way by his new appointee
to Austria. What a commentary on the
ways and dolms of presidents and
politicians! Evidently the way to the
highest offices is to abuse the President in un-
measured terms. Moderate abuse might be
sufficient to get a small office, but a great deal
is necessary to obtain a mission abroad. How-
ever, it may be that the President considers
Greeley's appointment a good stroke of policy.
He may think that Greeley will be out of the
way of doing mischief, that his Minister to
Austria will be so intent on making an im-
pression at the court there that home politics will
be forgotten. No doubt Greeley will be very
much occupied in his new role and novel po-
sition. We can foresee how he will try to imitate
the philosopher Franklin at the brilliant Court
of Louis the Sixteenth, how proudly he will
move about among the Hapsburgs—the de-
scendants of the Cæsars—in his cowskin boots,
slouched hat and white coat, and how he will
astonish the proud nobles of the empire by his
natural simplicity. We can imagine the benign
smile upon his countenance as the beautiful
and elegant ladies of the Court of Vienna
crowd around and admire the unique
specimen of American republicanism. Under
the fascination of this new sensation we should
not be surprised if our white costed philo-
sopher were to revolutionize the dress, social
habits and the government of the Austrians.
At any rate, the Viennese will have an exalted
opinion of the great republic and republican
institutions, when they see the remarkable
individual we send to represent us. To make
the mission perfectly agreeable to his taste and
truly representative of our country under the
new order of things, the only thing to be
done is to send him full blooded planta-
tion negroes from the South as secretary and
attachés of legation. We shall watch with pro-
found interest the effect of this novel, extraor-
dinary and unique mission to the Court of
Vienna.

Charles Dickens and Newman Hall.

Newman Hall is a divine, while the chief
boast of Charles Dickens is that he is "hu-
man." Both the divine and the "human,"
however, have come to America for the
same purpose—not for Almighty God, but for
the almighty dollar. Their object is the
same, but they are following different roads to
reach it.

Charles Dickens announces his arrival in
Boston by a new edition of his "American
Notes." His letters of introduction are a criti-
cism on American society. Several specimens
of them were given in the sprightly letter of
our Boston correspondent which we published
yesterday. He could not have brought better
recommendations than these criticisms, because
they are true as well as sharp, and because
the American people like to be criticised and
to return the compliment.

It is true that some Americans do spit. They
spit in a way that astonishes, if not the natives,

every foreigner. Mr. Dickens discovered and
recorded this fact twenty-five years ago. It is
to be hoped that on renewing his investiga-
tions he will ascertain precisely how far and
how accurately they spit at present. The
world will be happy to learn whether American
spitters aim at the fireplace, the window pane
or the spittoon, and which of the three they hit.

It is true, moreover, that some Americans
have a keen appreciation of the value of
dollars, whether in gold or in greenbacks. If
Dickens were a disinterested witness, and had
not been tempted across the ocean by the very
same pecuniary motives for which he censures
Americans, we should be glad to listen again
to his testimony against inordinate love of
filthy lucre. To be sure, if he were to read the
items profusely scattered without comment in
American newspapers, as if occasions for them
were too frequent and common to require
comment, and chronicling contributions by
single private individuals, of sums from ten
thousand dollars to five hundred thousand
to various charities, he might discover this
other fact—that an American may know how
to spend and give away dollars as well as to
earn them. Americans can, therefore, afford to
be criticised by Mr. Dickens and by other
foreigners who—as you might imagine, to hear
them talk—come to this country with a sublime
indifference as to whether they "make any-
thing" out of it or not.